Allusion
Allusion is a reference within a work to something famous outside it, such as a well-known person, place, event, story, or work of art. An allusion is when an author refers to the events or characters from another story in a story with the hopes that those events will add context or depth to the story telling. An allusion doesn't have to specifically name the character or event it's referring to.

Epigraph
The author has included a quotation from some other work; often the quotation is in italics. Like an allusion, an epigraph is a reference to another work that an author hopes will help readers understand what they are reading

Euphemism
A writer wishes to describe some graphic or offensive event using milder imagery or phrasing for humor and effect.

Foreshadowing
In order to create suspense for readers an author hints at the ending of or at an upcoming event in a story without fully divulging it they are using what's called foreshadowing.

Flashback - Is when an author reveals an event that took place in the past.

Foil - Is a character who is meant to represent characteristics, values or ideas which are opposite to another character (usually the protagonist).

Symbolism
Is used when a symbol such as an object, color, person or place, is used to represent an abstract idea or concept, for e.g., A red rose as a symbol of love and beauty, a dove as a symbol of peace.

Imagery
Uses sensory details for the associations or tones they evoke. Choosing one word over another offers different connotations and choosing one image over another affect tone and meaning

Metaphor
When attempting to describe an image or event, an author compares what is being described to another image or event. Giving a fresh way of imagining what's going on. A comparison of two unlike things using the verb "to be" (am, are, was, were). Example: That test was a breeze.

Point of view
The angle from which the story is told, the point of view is up to the author. The person or voice telling the story is called the narrator and there are two common ways to tell a short story:

- **First person narration** - The story is told by the protagonist or another character who is part of the action (using I, me, we, etc).
- **Third person narration** - The story is told by someone who is not part of the action (using he, she, it, they etc).

- **Limited narration** - The narrator only knows what he/she experiences or learns about in some way - the narrator's knowledge grows as the story unfolds; at times, the reader may know more than the narrator.
- **Omniscient narration** - The "all knowing" narrator knows all of the details about events, characters, etc. and reveals them to the reader as the story unfolds

Figurative language is the use of figures of speech, which are words or phrases that depart from everyday literal language in order to compare or to add emphasis and clarity, it adds interest and evokes certain feelings in their readers.

- A **cliché** is a word or phrase that has become overly familiar or commonplace. Example: No pain, no gain.
- **Hyperbole** is an exaggeration or overstatement. Example**:** I have a million ideas!
- **Idioms** are an expression that does not mean what it literally says. Example: It is raining cats and dogs outside!
- **Imagery** is the use of vivid descriptive language, usually rich in sensory words that evokes one or all of the five senses (seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, touching), to create pictures, or images, in the reader's mind e.g., crisp white snow floated down through the dark night sky
- **Irony** refers to some sort of inconsistency between what is expected and what actually happens.
    - Verbal irony - when the opposite is said from what is really intended (sarcasm) Example: That was easy
    - Dramatic irony- contrast between what a character says and what the reader knows to be true
    - Situational irony occurs when the outcome of a situation is significantly different from what is expected or considered appropriate.

Personification is giving human qualities to animals or objects. Example: The wind whistled as it blew throughout the forest.

Simile is the comparison of two unlike things using *like* or *as*. Example: The girl was as bright as the sun.

Alliteration is the repetition of the initial letters or sounds in a series of words.
Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Assonance is a repetition of vowel sounds in words or phrases that create a rhythm.
The man from Japan was a great fan.